

RABEL, Zoltan

Haro-polymatic 2 automatic grinding machine. Gepgyartastechn
2 no.8:318-320 Ag '62.

1. "Gepgyartastechnologia" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RABEL, Zoltan

CH-30⁰ type automatic band saws. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.8:320
Ag '62.

1. "Gepgyartastechnologia" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RABIL, Zoltan

Report on the 2d International Technical Press Conference.
Gepgyartastechn 4 no. 1:37-38 Ja '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Gepgyartastechnologia."

RAHEL, Zoltan

Second International Technical Press Conference. Cap 16 no.1:
36-37 Ja'64.

RABEN, A. S.

"Experiments in Combined Slaversan-Bismuth-Sulfidine Therapy in Active Syphilis, (Summary of L. M. Kenigsverg Works of Tadzhik State Med. Inst.,)" Vest. Venerol. i Dermatol., No. 1, 1949; "Serological Reactions to Syphilis with Dried Serum under the Conditions of High Summer Temperature, (Summary of N. Ya. Sinelnikov Works of Turkmen State Med. Inst., III,)" *ibid.*; "Review of Dublin and Hazen's Article 'The Relation between Keratosis Seborrhoeica and Keratosis Senilis Due to Vitamin A Deficiency'," *ibid.*, No. 2, 1949; "Review of N. F. Rodyakin's Article 'Epidemic Outbreaks of Acute Necrotic Leishmaniasis,'" *ibid.*

RAEEN, A. S.

PA 65/49T91

Summary of H. Ya. Sinel'nikov's, 'Serological Reactions of Syphilis Serum Dried Under High Summer Temperatures,' A. S. Rabin, & p. 1

Jan/700 49

"Test Venereal & Dermatol" No 1

found on pages 490, 491, Vol III of Works of the Jurtsen State Med Inst published in 1947. Observed that serum obtained from cases showing positive reaction to Wasserman and Zaks-Vitobek tests, and dried on thin cellophane plates under

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Summary of H. Ya. Sinel'nikov's, 'Serological Reactions of Syphilis Serum Dried Under High Summer Temperatures,' A. S. Rabin, & p. 1

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high summer temperatures gradually loses its properties after 10 to 11 days. Serum obtained from cases showing negative reaction retains its properties even after long storage.

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RABEN, A. S.

PA 149T63

USSR/Medicine - Fungus Diseases May/Jun 49
Dermatology

"Reports," A. S. Raben, V. Dembekaya, A. M. Artyevich, V. Alaverdova, 3 1/2 pp

"Vest Venerol i Dermatol" No 3

Among 22 foreign and Russian publications briefly reviewed are: A. S. Chubarova, "Favus of the Nails" (827 cases); P. V. Kokhevnikov, "Favus of the Smooth Skin" (803 cases); Ye. D. Danilevskaya, "Lymphadenitis in Cases of Scabies" (195 cases); A. A. Shakhova, "Microsporia in Ashkhabad"; A. G. Suntsov, "Regional Focus and

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USSR/Medicine - Fungus Diseases May/Jun 49
(Contd)

Partial Epilation as a Method of Gentler and More Even X-Ray Epilation"; P. V. Kozhevnikov, "Treating Scabies Under Mass Work Conditions"; and "Inter-Republic Conference of Heads of Venerological Organizations in the Republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus, 15-24 May 1947."

149T63

2956 Raben, A. S.

Materialy k voprosy o diagnosticheskom znachenii rentgenografii kostey pri
rannem vrozhennom sifilise. (Klinikoeksperim. issledovaniya). M., 1954.
12 s. 20 sm. (1-y Mosk. ordena Lenina med. in-t). 100 ekz. B. Ts. - (54-54869)

RABEN, A. S.

"Data on the Problem of the Diagnostic Importance of Osteoroentgenographs in Early Congenital Syphilis." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 10 Jan 55. (VM, 29 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

RABEN A.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BELEN'KIY, G.B., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk

The so-called synovial skin diseases. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:54-55
My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(SKIN--DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.11/4 Dermatology, etc. Apr 57

920. RABEN A.S. Moscow. * New method of treatment of vitiligo
(Russian text) VESTN. VENER. DERM. 1956, 5 (26-28)
The survey of the foreign literature on the treatment of vitiligo with extracts of
the Egyptian plant Ammi majus Lin., introduced in 1948 by the Egyptian derma-
tologist A. M. El-Mofty.
Raben - Moscow

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol. 11/5 Dermatology May 57

1247. RABAN A.S. Clin. Skin and Vener. Diseases of the First Med. Inst. and Centr. Dermatol. and Vener. Inst., Moscow. *The influence of mercury and arsenic on the growing bone-tissue (Russian text) GOR'KOVSKOGO INST. DERM. VENER. (Gor'kii) 1956, 17. (196-200)

On the roentgenograms of the extremities of young puppies, which were given intramuscular injections of a 10% suspension of mercuric salicylate in oleum persicae and myarsenol (the Soviet analogue of myosalvarsan) were noticed streaks in the metaphysis of increased density analogous to those observed on administration of

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bismuth preparations. Injections of mercuric cyanide did not have a visible influence on the bone tissue, apparently because of the small amount of mercury in it (if large doses of mercuric cyanide were administered, the animals perished quickly). The absence of any bone changes in babies who were treated by mercurial or salvarsan preparations (or whose mothers were treated in the 2nd half of the pregnancy) is, probably, explained by the insufficient amounts of mercury and arsenic entering the baby's body. In puppies bone-changes were noticed only after injections of mercuric salicylate and myarsenol in doses far exceeding the therapeutic. Injections of sterile oleum persicae did not produce any changes in the puppies' bones. The pathogenesis of the sclerotic streaks in the metaphysis, developing after administration of bismuth, mercury and arsenic and also phosphorus (Phemister, J. Amer. med. Ass. 1918, 70, 1737-1743), lead (McKhann and Vogt, J. Amer. med. Ass. 1933, 101, 1131-1135) and other substances is the same.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec 13 Vol. 11/5 Dermatology May 57

1248. RABEN A.S. Clin. of Skin and Vener. Dis. of the First Med. Inst. and the Centr. Dermatol. and Vener. Inst., Moscow. The changes in growing bones developing as the result of bismuth therapy simulating syphilitic osteochondritis (Russian text) GOR'KOVSKOGO INST. DERM. VENER. (Gor'kil) 1956, 17 (201-207)

The data of Caftey (Amer. J. Dis. Child. 1937, 53, 56-78) and Whitridge (Amer. J. Syph. 1940, 24, 223-227), concerning the influence of bismuth on the growing bone tissue, were confirmed by clinical and experimental material (82 babies and 21 puppies). It was found that the administration of the usual therapeutic doses of bismuth preparation to babies or to the mothers during the 2nd half of pregnancy causes the appearance in the roentgenogram of sclerotic streaks in the metaphysis, suggestive of syphilitic osteochondritis of the 1st and 2nd degrees. These streaks differ from syphilitic osteo-chondritis by the absence of areas of bone tissue rarefaction, by the evenness and smoothness of the contours, by the symmetrical lesions in the corresponding metaphyses and a peculiar dynamic of their regression (as the bone grows they become 'deep' towards the diaphysis, gradually becoming less visible). The experiments carried out on young puppies with consequent biochemical investigations, demonstrated that the streaks in the metaphysis are not due to a direct deposition of bismuth, as a contrast metal, but are the results of a surplus deposition of calcium in consequence of the irritative action of bismuth. References 9.

BELEN'KIY, G.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RABEN, A.S., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk

Clinical aspects of skin lesions in Paltauf-Sternberg lymphogranulo-
matosis. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.4:57-58 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta.

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

(SKIN—DISEASES)

RABEN, A.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

A new method of treating vitiligo; review of foreign literature.

Vest. ver. 1 derm. 30 no.5:26-28 S-O '56.

(MIRA 9:12)

(VITILIGO, ther.

review)

RABEN, A.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Valuable book by a progressive American scientist on Pavlov and Freud ("Pavlov and Freud. 1. Ivan P. Pavlov. Toward a scientific psychology and psychiatry" by Harry K. Wells. Reviewed by A.S. Raben). Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.3:91 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(PAVLOV, IVAN PETROVICH, 1849-1936)

(FREUD, SIGMUND, 1856-1939)

(WELLS, HARRY K.)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk; MASHKILLEYSON, A.L.

Fox-Fordyce disease in an 11-year-old girl. Vest.derm. i ven. 31
no.2:47 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Prunzenskogo rayzdravotdela Moskvyy.
(SWEAT GLANDS--DISEASES)

RABEN, A.S.

Jean Alfred Fournier; on the 125th anniversary of his birth. Vest.
dern. i ven. 31 no. 6:54 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(FOURNIER, JEAN ALFRED, 1832-)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/5 Radiology May 57

945. DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RADIOGRAPHY OF BONES IN EARLY CONGENITAL SYPHILIS (Russian text) - Raben A. S. Clin. for Skin and Ven. Dis., Sechenov First Med. Inst. and Centr. Derm.-Ven. Inst., Moscow - TRUDY PERV. MOSK. MED. INST. IM. SECH. 1958. 4 (148-153)

During the years 1949-1950 a radiographic examination of the extremities was carried out on 100 breast-fed infants treated for various non-syphilitic ailments (pneumonias of different forms, umbilical sepsis, tuberculosis, erythroderma Leiner, etc.). Among 100 infants, 27 showed radiographic 'syphilitic' changes in the bones of the extremities; of these, 18 had systemic 'syphilitic' osteochondritis of the 2nd degree, 7 had periostitis resembling syphilis and 2 had a combination of these changes. All these 27 infants were completely free from clinical, serological and anamnestic manifestations of congenital syphilis; the mothers also showed no signs of syphilitic infection. The radiographic pictures of osteochondritis corresponded fully to the description in current textbooks of syphilitic osteochondritis (well pronounced areas of rarefaction of bone tissue in several metaphyses with obliteration of trabecular structure, sometimes with presence of sclerotic foci). Periostitis was chiefly localized in the diaphysis of the tibia, namely, in the region of the common localization of syphilitic periostitis. Thus, the author confirmed and extended the corresponding data given by Caffey (1939-1945). In his opinion diagnosis of early congenital syphilis is not possible on the basis of radiological bone changes. References 17.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/12 Dermatology Dec 59

3204. PETER VASILEVICH NIKOLSKY (ON THE OCCASION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH) (Russian text) - Raben A. S. Moscow - VESTN. AKAD. MED. NAUK SSSR 1958, 8 (84-87)

An account is given of the life and scientific activity of one of the greatest Russian dermatologists of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, P. V. Nikolsky (1858-1940). Nikolsky was chief of the dermatological clinics of the universities of Warsaw (1899-1915) and Rostov (1915-1930). Of enormous scientific value is Nikolsky's qualifying dissertation 'Data on the study of pemphigus foliaceus Cazenavi' (1896). Even before that (in 1894), he described a new sign in pemphigus foliaceus, which brought him world-wide renown (Nikolsky's sign). Nikolsky was the first to describe 2 rare clinical forms of dermatoses: a particular form of alopecia areata (trichorexis areata, 1900), and the so-called cutis rhomboidea hypertrophicans cervicis (1925). This last one was described by Nikolsky previous to the demonstration of a similar patient by the well-known German dermatologist Josef Jadassohn, who gave this skin disease the name of cutis rhomboidalis nuchae. Nikolsky was one of the founders of the dermatological school which is characterized by the study and treatment of skin diseases from the point of 'nervism', and always takes into consideration the whole organism.

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RAEEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk

Some problems in international health. Vest. AMN SSSR 13 no.11:80-84
'58 (MIRA 11:12)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

The international journal "Living Conditions and Health,"
1956-1957, nos. 1-3. Reviewed by A.S. Raben. Klin.med.
36 no.10:153-156 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(PUBLIC HEALTH--PERIODICALS)

GITMAN, S.M., kand. med. nauk.; RAHEN, A.S., kand. med. nauk.

Ol'ga Nikolaevna Podvysotskaya, 1884-1958, an obituary. Vest. AMN SSSR
14 no.2:94-96 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(OBITUARIES

Podvysotskaya, Ol'ga N. (Rus))

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk

International abstract journal "Excerpta medica" and the participation of Soviet scientists. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.8:72-74 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS--PERIODICALS)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk; KHAYKIN, I.G.

Role of trauma in the etiology of limited scleroderma. Vest.
dern. i ven. 33 no.3:77 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kozhnogo otdeleniya 21-y polikliniki Oktyabr'skogo
rayzdravotdela Moskvyy.

(SCLERODERMA)

RABEN, A.S., kand. med. nauk; KIYMSKIY, L.D., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Congenital pachyonychia. Klin. med. 37 no.5:149-151 My '59.
(NAILS, abnorm. (MIRA 12:8)
pachyonychia (Rus))

GRZHEBIN, Zinoviy Naumovich; TSKRAIDIS, Georgiy Stilianovich; RABEN, A.S.,
red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the histopathology of the skin] Osnovy gistopatolo-
gii kozhi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 359 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(SKIN—DISEASES)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Furuncles and furunculosis. Med.sestra 19 no.4:19-26 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(FURUNCULOSIS)

RABEN, A.S.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N.

Clinical characteristics and pathohistology of eosinophilic
granuloma of the face. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.3:71-12 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 13:10)
(EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA) (FACE--DISEASES)

RABEN, A.S.

Guido Miescher, 1887-1961; an obituary. Vest. derm. 1 ven. 37
no. 5:94 My '63. (MIRA 17:5)

RABEN, A. S., kand. med. nauk; POLIS, A. [translator] VITOLINS, G., red.;
MIRONOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Furuncles and furunculosis] Furunkuli un furunkulose. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1960. 34 p. [In Latvian translated from Russian]
(MIRA 14:12)

(FURUNCULOSIS)

RABEN, A.S.; VAINSHTEYN, G.I.

Lung involvement in 30 patients with sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease). Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 10:37-43
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM) (LUNGS---DISEASES)

MASHKILLEYSON, L.N.; STRUKOV, A.I.; RABEN, A.S.

Collagenogranuloma, a new form of granuloma of the skin. Arkh.
pat. 22 no. 12:51-55 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(COLLAGEN DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Diagnosis and treatment of sarcoidosis. Klin.med. 38 no.10:
136-140 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz gruppy deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh.
Vasilenko.

(GRANULIMA BENIGNUM)

RABEN, A.S.; GAVERDOVSKAYA, G.K.

Severe bilateral affection of the eye in sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease). Vest. oft. 73 no. 3:39-41 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM) (EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

RAHEN, A.S.

Affection of the eye in sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease);
a survey of the literature. Vest. oft. 73 no. 3:41-48 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

RABEN, A. S. (Moskva)

Pathological anatomy of sarcoidosis. Arkh. pat. no.9:15-24 '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A. I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)

RABEN, A.S.; BOGDANOVICH, N.K.; GOLOCHEVSKAYA, V.S.

Case transformation of sarcoidosis into reticulosarcinosis.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.11:33-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedr propedevticheskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko)
i koznykh bolezney (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
V.A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo insti-
tuta imeni I.M. Sechenova i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya
(zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskiy)
bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud.
(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM) (RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM--TUMORS)

RABEN, A.S., kand.med.nauk

Sarcoidosis, history and dermatological aspects of the problem.
Vest.derm.i ven. 35 no.1:34-44 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) i kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)

DYSHKO, Arkadiy Semenovich; RABEN, A.S., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn.
red.

[Pruritus; experimental clinical studies]Zud; eksperimental'no-
klinicheskie issledovaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 97 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(PRURITUS)

RABEN, A. S., kand. med. nauk; SAMOSUD, M. I., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Diagnostic value of Kveim's reaction in sarcoidosis. Klin. med.
no.2:145-151 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh bolezney (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. V. A. Rakhmanov) i kliniki propedevtiki vnutrennikh
bolezney (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. Kh.
Vasilenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)

VASILENKO, V. Kh., prof.; RABEN, A. S., kand. med. nauk

Current status of the problem of the etiology of sarcoidosis
(Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease). Vest. dern. i ven. 36 no.6:
3-12 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. Kh. Vasilenko) i kafedry kozhnykh i
venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. V. A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)

RABEN, A.S.; LEVENSON, O.S.; LIVSHINA, TS.M.

Lesion of the nervous system in sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann's disease). Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.5:680-685 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gorodskaya klinicheskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa No.2 (glavnyy vrach A.M. Pyl'tsova) i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. I.V. Davydovskiy) bol'nitsy "Medsantrud", Moskva.

(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

STUKOV, A.I., prof.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., assistant; RABEN, A.S., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Histochemical characteristics of a sarcoid granuloma. Trudy
1-go MMI 22:301-314 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

ANTON'YEV, A.A.; ORLOV, V.M.; RABEN, A.S. (Moskva)

Occupational diseases of the skin caused by chinese lacquer.
Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.3:26-31 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Dermatologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. A.P.Dolgov)
Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Letavet) AMN SSSR.

MASHKILLEYSON, L.N., prof.; RABEN, A.S., doktor med.nauk; KARASEVA, Z.S.
(Moskva)

Chronic and progressive granulomatosis of Miescher-Leder and
its relation to sarcoidosis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.4:35-39
Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ANTON'YEV, A.A.; LOPUKHOVA, K.A.; RABEN, A.S.

Cases from practice and therapeutic notes concerning the nevoid nature of the superciliary cicatricial erythema. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.9:76-77 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Dermatologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. A.P.Dolgov)
Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Letavet) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

RABEN, Anatoliy Solomonovich, doktor med. nauk; KRYMSKIY, L.D.,
red.

[Sarcoidosis; clinical aspects, pathological anatomy,
etiology and treatment] Sarkoidoz; klinika, patologiche-
skaya anatomiya, etiologiya i lechenie. Moskva, Meditsina,
1964. 309 p. (MIRA 17:8)

DOLGOV, A.P., prof., red.; ~~RABEN~~, A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.;
ANTON'YEV, A.A., dots., red.; BRUYEVICH, T.S., kand. med.
nauk, red.; LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; RAKHMANOV, V.A.,
prof., red.; STUDNITSIN, A.A., prof., red.

[Current problems of occupational dermatology] Aktual'nye
voprosy professional'noi dermatologii. Moskva, Meditsina,
1965. 246 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Rakhmanov). 3. Dermatologicheskoye
otdeleniye Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR
(for Dolgov, Anton'yev, Bruyevich, Raben).

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; ANTON'YEV, A.A., dots., red.; DROGICHINA, E.A., prof., red.; KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M., prof., red.; PAVLOVA, I.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; POPOVA, T.B., kand. med. nauk, red.; RABEN, A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RABEN, A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M., prof., red.; SHATALOV, N.N., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Occupational diseases in the chemical industry] Professional'nye zabolevaniia v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 322 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

MASHKILLEYSON, Lev Nikolayevich, pro. . Primali-uchastiye:
RABEN, A.S., doktor med. nauk; MASHKILLEYSON, A.L., kand.
med. nauk; STOYANOV, B.G., red.

[Specialized dermatology] Chastnaia dermatologiya. Mo-
skva, Meditsina, 1965. 521 p. (MIRA 18:9)

HAWLING, Lucyna; NOWAKOWSKI, Tadeusz K.; RABENDA, Celina

Physical education lessons in the 5th, 6th and 7th grade.
Pediat. pol. 38 no.2:213-219 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Wyzszej Szkoły Wychowania Fizycznego we
Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr mgr T.K. Nowakowski.
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

CZYZEWSKA, Janina, doc. dr. med.; CHABUDZINSKA, Stefania; DADEJOWA, Janina; MICHALAK-BELDA, Janina; RABENDA, Celina; RUDKOWSKI, Zbigniew

Clinical forms of skin complications of smallpox vaccination.
Pediat. Pol. 40 no.2:121-128 F '65

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J. Czyzewska).

27103
P/008/60/000/006/003/004
D219/D305

26.2131

AUTHOR:

Rabenda, Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

A simplified method for computing conical shells loaded by uniformly distributed pressure

PERIODICAL:

Technika lotnicza, no. 6, 1960, 174-178

TEXT: The author develops an approximate method for computing radial deflections and stresses in a conical tube, subjected to a uniform pressure, which can be used in designing, for example, turbojet combustion chambers. As a first approximation to the conical shell, the corresponding solutions for two cylindrical shells, one of which has a radius equal to the wider end, the other equal to the narrower end of the conical shell are derived. The general differential equation for radial displacement of the shell which includes also the bending stiffness of the shell plate is given, followed by the general solution and the boundary conditions. Two cases are considered, one for a shell of infinite length, the other

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27103

P/008/60/000/006/003/004

D219/D305

X

A simplified method...

of finite length. For the finite length case, one end is assumed fully built-in (this also applies to the infinite length), for the other end, the author suggests as boundary conditions, zero slope and zero normal shear force at a distance from the fixed end equal to half the length of the conical shell. The method is illustrated by a numerical example and the results (moments, direct loads, stresses and radial deflections) for both diameters and for the infinite and finite length cases, at different sections along the length of the tube are shown in tabulated form. Then the method of obtaining a similar solution for the conical shell is given. The equilibrium equations, as given in Timoshenko's "Theory of Plates and Shells" and the appropriate boundary conditions are written down and the results, for the same numerical example as above, are introduced in the same table. Discussing the results, the author points out that there is only a small difference between the finite and infinite length shells, and, since the infinite length calculations are less time-consuming, derives his approximate method for the latter case. The radial deflections are given

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A simplified method...

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for the infinite length shells, corresponding to the left and right hand sides of the conical shell, and also the approximate deflection. The radial stresses are then shown graphically. Concluding, the author suggests the use of the approximate method for conical shells whose lengths are large in comparison to the mean diameter (several times). Structures for which this method gives limit loads should be analyzed by more accurate methods. There are 6 figures and 1 table.



Card 3/3

24.4200

25131
P/008/61/000/007/002/003
D235/D303

AUTHOR: Rabenda Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Method of solving sets of equations occurring in calculations of conic envelopes with coefficients differing from each other by large orders of magnitude

PERIODICAL: Technika lotnicza, no. 7, 1961, 141-142

TEXT: This article supplements an earlier one [Abstractor's note: No reference given] dealing with simplified calculations of conic envelopes under uniform pressure which is not sufficiently accurate for cases when the surface is on the verge of breakdown. The chief difficulty in the exact method is that of determining integration constants. Coefficients in the equations determining the constants differ from each other by large orders of magnitude, and normal methods are useless. The method given here is that of successive elimination. All unknowns but one are expressed in terms of the remaining one, and the values obtained are substituted into the original equations, resulting in several different values for this unknown. Two values coinciding give us the solution for

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D235/D303



Method of solving...

that unknown. As integration constants determine boundary condition in a certain order (e.g. C_2 dependent on C_1 , C_3 on C_4) knowledge of C_1 , for example, enables one to find C_2 and the equations determining C_1 and C_2 , and similarly C_3 and C_4 . The relation between C_1 and C_3 , however, cannot be utilized in such a manner. The above method can be used only if the interdependence of boundary conditions is insignificant. Such is the case when the length of conic surface is several times greater than its mean radius. The method is illustrated by an example.

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28448
P/008/61/000/009/002/004
D219/D304

26.2.120

AUTHOR: Rabenda, Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Some practical problems connected with defining
critical rotational speeds. Part I

PERIODICAL: Technika lotnicza, 6-
no. 9, 1961, 200-204

TEXT: This article discusses the problem of determining the critical speeds of turbojet engine rotors, taking into account variations of temperature and rotor diameter, by analytical and experimental methods. The critical rotational speeds are taken for bending flexibilities of the rotor, when its natural frequencies coincide with the centrifugal exciting forces. The working speeds of rotors should be well below the critical speeds, and when this is impossible to attain, the mass balance should be kept to fine limits (e.g. for engine of 100 to 300 kg should not exceed 50 to 100 G cm) and the critical speeds should be passed as quickly as possible. The critical speeds are determined from Rayleigh's formula. The difficulties in determining

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Some practical problems ...

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D219/D304

X

rotor stiffness are stressed, which are due to the complicated constructions used and it is recommended determining it by experimental, statical methods. The author continues with the analytical method of computation of reduced Young's modulus for conical rotors. The conical section is represented by an equivalent cylinder of the same length, thickness and diameter which is equal to the mean diameter of the conical section (Fig. 2). Both are assumed to have the same axial strain for forces P and $P \cos \alpha$ respectively, where α is the semi-angle at the vertex and P the axial force. The axial extension and axial mean strain are obtained for the conical section and the reduced Young's modulus (E_{red}) determined from the cylinder stress strain relation. For structures commonly used $E_{red} \approx E \cos^2 \alpha$. The value of E should be taken for pertaining temperatures. For rotors with rings the local stiffness should be increased by the addition of the ring thickness to the rotor diameter (Ref. G.S. Zirycki) / Abstractor's note: Bibliography is to be given in the second part of this paper. / When the structure of the rotor

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Some practical problems ...

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is complicated its deflection should be determined experimentally, as soon as the prototype is available. For the first approximation in the calculation of rotor stiffness, the rotor mass is assumed to be concentrated at distinct points and the rotor supported on rigid supports. By consecutive application of load and measurement of deflections at these points the influence coefficients are obtained. The deflection at any particular point is given by the summation of products of the corresponding coefficients and the existing loads. The critical speed is obtained by the substitution of appropriate force-deflection product summations into the Rayleigh's formula. For 2nd approximation the rotor mass is assumed uniformly distributed. The author proceeds to find an equivalent concentrated force which produces the same critical rotational speeds as the distributed load. It is found from the assumption that the speed of oscillation is proportional to the static deflection and from total kinetic energy. Knowing this and the influence coefficients, the critical speeds are obtained from Rayleigh's formula. Figures given refer to similar calculations for distributed forces on segments and

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Some practical problems ...

additional concentrated force on the overhang (due to turbine) respectively. The author also shows the influence of precession on the critical speeds of a rotor. Another way of determining the critical speeds is by measuring bending frequencies of the rotor. The author gives the general equations of motion for the system and from the condition of the infinite amplitude obtains the critical speeds. This method is, however, difficult to represent experimentally and due care should be taken in interpreting the results. It is useful rather as a check of other methods. The paper is to be continued in the next issue of this periodical. There are 8 figures.

Card 4/5

27869

P/008/61/000/010/002/003
D265/D306

26.2120

AUTHOR: Rabenda, Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Some practical problems connected with determining
the whirling speeds of turbines. Part 2

PERIODICAL: Technika lotnicza, v.16, no.10, 1961, 243-245

TEXT: This paper provides a numerical illustration for calculating the critical speed and is the continuation of Part 1, where the procedure for evaluating the actual stiffness of the turbine rotor is considered in order to determine the whirling speed. Two examples are worked out for the shaft supported at its end. In the first example the solution is given for the disc spaced equally from both ends and also spaced a quarter way along the shaft from its support for the following data:
 $m_g = 75 \text{ kg}$, $I = 15 \text{ Kg cm sec}^2$, $E = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$, $l = 50 \text{ cm}$ (length of shaft). The results reveal that for the equally spaced disc

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the critical speed does not depend on the gyroscopic moments, and for the disc spaced unequally between the supports, noticeable variation is observed of the critical speed calculated with and without consideration of the velocity of procession. The frequencies of transverse vibration differ considerably from their corresponding critical speeds in both cases. The second example provides calculation of the critical speed of the shaft with length $l = 1000$ mm, supported at its ends. Two cases are considered a) 3 concentrated forces applied in 3 different planes between the supports and b) 3 uniformly distributed forces extended over 3 sections of the whole length of the shaft. The critical speed is calculated from the energy equation

$$n_{kr} = 299 \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_i y_i}{\sum P_i y_i^2}}$$

where the mean values of the deflection y_i under the resultant forces P_i were taken from the

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Some practical problems ... ²⁷⁸⁶⁹
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experiments; n_{kr} is found in this case - 8160 rev/min (n_{kr} critical speed). A more exact solution is obtained where instead of the resultant the concentrated force G_i were assumed and substituted in the formula

$$n_{kr} = 299 \sqrt{\frac{\sum G_i \eta_i}{\sum G_i \eta_i^2}}$$
, where η_i are the deflections corresponding to these forces taken from the graph of the deflected shaft. In this case $n_{kr} = 8540$ rev/min.

The value of the critical speed when the velocity of procession is taken also into account is calculated from the formula

$$n_{kr} = 299 \sqrt{\frac{\sum G_i \eta_i}{\sum G_i \eta_i^2 - \rho \sum I_k \varphi_k^2}} = 299 \sqrt{\frac{436,9 \cdot 10^{-4}}{(5369 - 2160) \cdot 10^{-8}}} = 11\,000 \text{ obr/min.}$$

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Some practical problems ... ²⁷⁸⁶⁹
P/008/61/000/010/002/003
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(ρ_k - distance of the mass of moment of inertia I_k from the left support) and equals $n_{kr} = 11000$ rev/min. This value is less than the actual critical speed. For case b) the procedure of calculation is similar to the previous case a) and the critical speed obtained - $n_{kr} = 9370$ rev/min, and when the procession is included $n_{kr} = 12220$ rev/min. The real value of the critical speed, therefore, is concluded to lie within the limits of 11000 and 12220 rev/min. There are 4 figures, 13 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 4/4

RABENDA, Marian, mgr inz.

Computation of the critical speed of a turbine engine by the
dynamic admittance method. Inst lotn prace no. 21:27-37 '63.

RABENDA, Marian, mgr inz.

Remark on the analysis of the dynamics of turbine engines. Techn
lotn 18 no.10:282-284 0 '63.

L 35577-65 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(v) PF-4 EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4046889

P/0008/64/000/009/0225/0234 23
6

AUTHOR: Goledzinowski, A. (Master engineer); Rabenda, M. (Master engineer)

TITLE: Constructional and technological conditions for improving the vibration characteristic of turbine motors

SOURCE: Technika lotnicza, no. 9, 1964, 225-234

TOPIC TAGS: turbine motor, turbine vibration, turbine design, mechanical resonance, vibration reduction, rotor rigidity, rotor balancing

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates the design and technological conditions for improving the vibration characteristics of turbine motors. The theory of the mechanical resonance of a rotor is given, and the methods of decreasing its vibration by detuning from resonance or by decreasing the amplitude are discussed. The following three methods are discussed for decreasing the amplitude of vibration:

method for correct coupling of subassemblies to a rotor when the latter is balanced
Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046889

in three planes is also proposed, as is a criterion for correct balancing in three planes based on experimental data gathered during several years. A procedure for balancing high-speed rotors is recommended. In order to minimize the vibrations of a turbine motor, general recommendations are made, some of which are as follows: the frequency of the natural vibrations of a rotor on stiff supports must exceed by 40% the maximum rps, or the frequency of natural vibrations of a free rotor must be more than twice the maximum rps; the frequency of natural vibrations of a turbine shaft on stiff supports must exceed by 60% the maximum rps; the design should make it possible to incorporate, if necessary, elastic supports or vibration dampers; the design of the rotor should make it possible to balance separately the individual stages of the axial compressor. The paper concludes that by observing the general recommendations given, an effective lowering of the vibration level and thus a substantial increase in the durability of a motor will be achieved. Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 1 table, and 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 1/2

RAYKHMAN, Ye.; BELINSKIY, V.; LUKANIN, K.; RADONOK, B.

A comprehensive plan taken by public initiative. Sov.
profsoiuzu 17 no. 3:38-39 P '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Smolenskogo keramicheskogo zavoda (for Raykhman). 2. Obshchestvennyy inspektor keramicheskogo zavoda (for Belinskiy). 3. Predsedatel postroykoma SMU-3 tresta "Smolenskpromstroy" (for Lukanin). 4. Obshchestvennyy inspektor "1-3 tresta "Smolenskpromstroy" (for Radonok).
(Smolensk—Clay industries—Hygienic aspects)

KELLER, A.A.; RABER, Sh.M.; PLITMAN, I.B.; ZUBAREVA, Ye.I., ved.
red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Operator of an automobile service station] Operator avtoza-
pravochnoi stantsii. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962. 137 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Service stations)

RABER, Sh.M.

Fuel pumps of the Austrian firm "Shvel'd-Skrager." Transp. i
khran. nef'ti i nefteprod. no.7:33-36 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po transportu i snabzheniyu nef't'yu
i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

RABETS, A.L.; ANTONOV, G.A.

Universal clamping and feeding draw-in chucks for automatic
lathes, Mashinostroitel' no. 5:26 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

GEGUZIN, Ya.Ye.; RABETS, V.L.

Study on crystal ceramics. Part 3. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.
4:106-112 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.
(Ceramics)

L 18125-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFIC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003886

S/0181/63/005/007/1900/1907

AUTHORS: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Rabets, V. L.; Cherny*shov, A. A.

64
58

TITLE: Creep of single crystals of NaCl and KCl in the region of premelting temperatures and low specific loads 16

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1900-1907

TOPIC TAGS: creep, specific load, Na, K, Cl, dislocation, climbing motion, mosaic, block

ABSTRACT: The authors undertook this study because of the need to know more about the kinetics of creep under very small loads in order to formulate a view on the processes occurring during high-temperature creep in crystalline material. At such loads it may be assumed that the elementary processes accompanying diffusion-viscosity transformation of shapes in the mosaic blocks and the process of diffusion, climbing of dislocation will not be masked by the effects of plastic deformation and may thus be studied in pure form. The authors have measured the rate of creep in single crystals of NaCl at 750 and 780C and in single crystals of KCl at 700 and 750C. The applied load ranged from 1 to 100 g/mm². It is shown that under the conditions of the experiment the rate of lengthening observed is not due to

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L 18125-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003886

diffusion-viscosity transformation of shapes in the mosaic blocks, but is apparently determined by the climbing motion of dislocations. Here, the "active" dislocations may be dislocations that existed in the sample by virtue of its previous history and that arise during creep because of the presence of appropriate sources. "In conclusion we express our thanks to I. M. Lifshits for useful discussions of the results." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University); Vsesoyuznyy institut monokristallov (All-Union Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, ML

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

S/020/63/149/004/010/025
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Geguzin, Ya. Ye., Rabets, V. L.

TITLE: On the dislocation structure of single NaCl crystals which have been creep tested

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 4, 1963,
818 - 821

TEXT: Large single NaCl crystals grown by the Kiropulus method were annealed carefully and were split along the cleavage planes to plates with a thickness of 5 mm. The samples were polished than and obtained a cross section of 5.5 mm. These samples were loaded at room temperature in the [100] direction, heated at a rate of 20°/min up to the isothermal holding temperature, kept at this temperature until the necessary elongation was approached and then cooled slowly. It was proved that the block structure and the dislocation distribution in the natural glide planes of samples which have been creep tested depends mainly on whether cooling proceeds under a load or not. The higher the temperature from

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On the dislocation structure of ...

S/020/63/149/004/011/025
B104/B186

which the sample is cooled down, the more marked is the "running" of the dislocations from internal regions of the block to existing boundaries. It is also shown that with increasing relative deformation the number of the coarse blocks decreases and the maximum of the block-size distribution function shifts to smaller block sizes. Results show that high-temperature creeping of NaCl crystals produces a dispersion of the blocks and that the dispersion rate in the course of the isothermal test decreases. In a later state the blocks stabilize and the mean size is the smaller the higher the load which has been applied. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)
Vsesoyuznyy institut monokristallov (All-Union Institute
of Single Crystals)

PRESENTED: November 2, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1962

Card 2/2

RABEY, I.N.

Long distance hydraulic transportation of coal. Ugol' Ukr.
3 no.3:22-25 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener proyekta Instituta Ukgiproshakht.
(Hydraulic mining)
(Coal--Transportation)

GRIGOR'EV, Vitaliy Konstantinovich; KIRILLOV, Grigoriy Konstantinovich;
RABIN, Isaak Yakovlevich; SHORIN, D.M., red.; ALESSEYEV, V.I.; red.
1zd-va; FILIPPOV, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Maneuverability of oil barges in push-type towing] Upravliaemost'
neftenalivnykh sostavov pri tolkanii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi
transport," 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Towing)

RABEY, M.

RABEY, M.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.

Improving the construction of the connecting device for pushing
barges on waves. Mor. i rech.flet 14 no.6:7-10 Jo '54. (MIRA 7:7)
(Towing)

RABEY, M.L., inzhener; GRIGOR'YEV, V.I.

Improving the ease of tow pushing. Rech. transp. 16 no.3:29-32
Mr '57. (MLBA 10:4)

(Towing) (Barges)

RABBY, M.L.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.K.; RZHAVSKIY, Ye.L.

Using ejectors for pumping petroleum and petroleum products with
high vapor pressure. Neft. khoz. 36 no.1:59-63 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Oil well pumps)

RABBY, M.L., inzh.

Design and construction of tank vessels for offshore refueling.
Rech. transp. 18 no.4:24-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Tank vessels)

RABEY, M.L., inzh.

Utilization of a tilting device with bottom heating for draining oil
barges. Rech.transp. 18 no.7:29-30 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Tank vessels) (Loading and unloading)

RABEY, M.

Improve the mechanized cleaning of oil tankers. Rech. transp.
20 no. 1:23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Astrakhanskogo tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro.

(Tank vessels---Cleaning)

RABEY, M.

What then should be the design of river tank vessels? Rech. transp.
20 no.6:19 Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Astrakhanskogo Tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro Ministerstva rechnogo flota.
(Tank vessels)

RZHAVSKIY, Ye.L.; RABEY, M.L.

Choosing pumping equipment for river ~~tank~~ farms. Neft. khoz.
39 no.5:57-59 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Tank vessels) (Pumping machinery)

RABEY, M.; SIZOV, G.; USACHEV, V., konstruktor

PNR-600/50 electric sinker pump for petroleum tank vessels. Rech.
transp. 21 no.2:34-35 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Galvnyy inzh. Astrakhanskogo tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro Ministerstva rechnogo flota (for Rabey). 2. Nachal'nik
laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta.

(Tank vessels--Equipment and supplies) (Pumping machinery)

SIZOV, G.; RABEY, M.; USACHEV, V.

The PIR-600/50 immersion pump. Rech. transp. 21 no.8:25 Ag '62.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta (for Sizov).
2. Glavnyy inzh. Astrakhanskogo tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Ministerstva rechnogo flota (for Rabey).

VURGAPT, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; RABEY, M.L., inzh., SHCHERBAKOV, A.Z.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Transportation by ship of hot petroleum products. Sudostroenie
30 no.2:10-12 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

Rabizova, V.A.

KURDYUMOV, G.V., otvetstvennyy red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; SHVARTSMAN, L.A., red.; MALKIN, V.I., red.; GOLIKOV, V.M., red.; RABEZOVA, V.A., red.; CHERNOV, A.N., red. izd-va; SIMKINA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgy and physical metallurgy proceedings of the Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and in Science] Metallurgiya i metallovedenie; trudy Vsesoyuznoi nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii po primeneniю radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniю v narodnom khoziaistve i nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 518 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniю radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniю v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 1957.

(Metallurgy) (Physical metallurgy)

KABEZOVA, V. I.

*Structure of the Compound $AlAu$. V. G. Kuznetsov and V. I. Kabezova (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 1951, 81, 1122-1124) [in Russian]. K. and R. have investigated the high-temp. structure of the β phase ($AlAu$). A Au-Al alloy (I) contg. 96.75 wt.-% (80.23 at.-%) Au was prepared by melting chem. pure Au with 99.99% Al in a corundum crucible under a 60:40 $BaCl_2$ -KCl flux in a resistance furnace, and casting in a steel mould; the d of I was 18.04 g./c.c. Another alloy (II) contg. 93.65 wt.-% (70.78 at.-%) Au was

1928, 40, 579) was not observed. The structures of I and II in various states of heat-treatment were examined with a high-temp. X-ray powder camera. I whether quenched from 500° C., slowly cooled, or heated to 500° C. and photographed at that temp., had a $\beta' + \alpha$ structure, the β' phase being cubic with the distorted β -Mn structure described by Ullner (*Arkiv. Kem., Min., Geol.*, 1940, [A], 14, (3); *M.M.*, 2, 55) and with $a = 0.905$ kX. If this alloy was heated to 550° C., then cooled to camera temp., of 550°, 500°, and 400° C., the X-ray

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343

compound AlAu, claimed by Westgren and Enraguen
(*Metallwirtschaft*, 1928, 7, 700; *J. Inst. Metals (Abstracts)*).

07 JP

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013438

18.9200

4016, 2808, 2208, 1418,
1454

28871

S/180/61/000/004/009/020
E193/E583

AUTHORS: Nedumov, E.A. and Babazova, V.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of alloys of the niobium-aluminum system

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo. no. 4, 1961, pp. 68 - 70, 1 plate

TEXT: Prompted by the growing interest in alloys of niobium with light metals, the present authors undertook the investigation of the Nb-Al system. The experimental alloys were prepared from 99.3% pure Nb, preliminarily vacuum-annealed at 2 000 °C, and 99.9% pure Al. An argon-arc furnace was used for melting the alloys. Each button (30 - 40 g in weight) was remelted 5 - 6 times in the presence of a zirconium getter, the absence of segregation being ensured by turning over the button after each melting operation. In addition to thermal analysis, X-ray diffraction, hardness measurements, and metallographic examination were used to study the constitution of specimens subjected to the following heat-treatment

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28871

S/100/61/000/000/000/000
F193/0383

Investigation of alloys

- a) annealed at 1 400 °C for 5 hours and oil-quenched.
b) annealed for 200 hours at 1 200 °C and water-quenched.
c) annealed for 200 hours at 1 200 °C and water-quenched
re-annealed for 50 hours at 1 200 °C and then cooled slowly
down to room temperature. The microstructure of cast specimens
was also examined. Based on the results obtained, a constitution
diagram of the Nb-Al system was constructed which is reproduced
in Fig. 5, the top and bottom composition axes being in at.% and
wt.% Al, respectively. Circles, crosses, half-filled circles
and squares indicate, respectively, the solid solubility region,
the region of decomposition of solid solution, the 2-phase
region with a very small proportion of the second phase, the
2-phase regions. It will be seen that three intermetallic
compounds are found in the system studied. Nb₅Al is a product
of a peritectic reaction at 2 060 °C. Nb₂Al and NbAl₃ crystal-
lizing out from the melt. The Vickers hardness of these three
compounds is 790 - 800, 850 - 870 and 490 - 510 kg/mm², respectively,
the NbAl₃ phase being particularly brittle.

Card 2/3

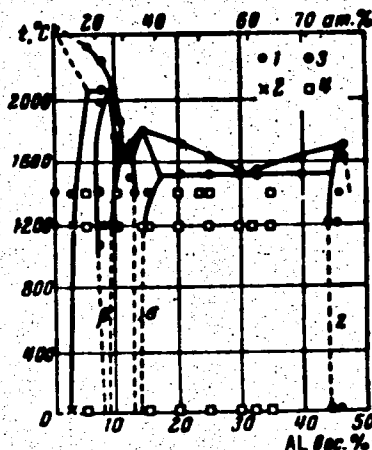
Investigation of alloys

28871
S/180/61/000/004/009/020
E193/E383

There are 5 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-block and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference quoted is:
Ref. 3 - E. Wood, V. Compton, V. Matthias and E. Coren -
Acta crystallogr., 1958, 11, 604.

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1960

Fig. 5:



Card 3/5

3869h

S/598/62/000/007/013/040
D244/D307

18.1285
AUTHORS: Popov, I. A. and Rabezova, V. I.

TITLE: Phase diagram of titanium-niobium-aluminum system and some properties of the alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 7, Moscow, 1962. Metallokhimiya i novyye splavy, 105-109

TEXT: The object of the work was to investigate interaction of the components of ternary system Ti-Nb-Al and to construct a phase diagram for it. Thermal microstructural and X-ray analysis of the phase composition of the alloys with up to 50% weight Al show relatively large areas of solid solutions formed at 1200 - 1400°C based on compounds Nb_3Al and Nb_2Al . The presence of a solid solution based on $NbAl_3$ was also established. Compound Nb_3Al was formed by peritectic reaction at 2060°C; Nb_2Al and $NbAl_3$ formed from the melt at 1800°C and 1750°C respectively. The alloys corresponding to the Card 1/2